

Spearhead

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NATIONAL FRONT the first ten years



national front
**THE FIRST TEN
YEARS**

AS THIS ISSUE goes to press, the National Front has just completed its first decade. We thought this therefore an opportune moment to devote the whole of our 20 pages to an inside look at the party: its origins, its history, its development, its organisation, its nationwide establishment, its strategy and tactics, its achievements and, not least, the personalities that have played the leading part in building it into the force it has become today.

A. K. Chesterton was the first Leader of the National Front, presiding over the party from its foundation in early 1967 till the end of 1970. His contribution to the political thought of the party has been immense. He was an outstanding leader of men both in wartime and in politics, and in the latter field will eventually come to be recognised as one of the finest intellects of this century.

A. K. Chesterton was from his earliest days a British nationalist, in the wider racial sense rather than the narrow insular one. Born in 1899 in South Africa of British parents, and then educated in Britain, he was in a unique position to appreciate early in life the bonds linking people of British stock across the oceans and to grasp enthusiastically the idea of a British global destiny. In the period of his youth such an outlook naturally led one to become an upholder of the institution of Empire, and this Chesterton did until the time when, in his later life, a policy of imperialism in the old form was no longer feasible; thereafter he remained a staunch advocate of the concept of a united British Commonwealth of self-governing white states, co-ordinating their affairs on a voluntary basis in order to present a common front in their dealings with the other powers in the world. This remains a cardinal objective of the National Front.

10 YEARS ON: THE N.F. SALUTES ITS FIRST LEADER

After serving with distinction in World War I in Africa and France, for which he was awarded the M.C., Chesterton returned to civilian life soon to become immersed in a study of politics. It was clear, as the twenties progressed, that neither Britain nor her Empire were recovering properly from the effort of war and that new and sinisterly dangerous forces were emerging to shape world events, the most overt and obvious of which was international communism. Chesterton, like many serious young men of his generation, felt called to take a hand.

A second cousin of the famous G.K., writing was in his blood, and it was as a writer and journalist that he mainly distinguished himself. As Britain entered the thirties with the old-gang politicians seemingly impotent to cope with the developing crisis, Chesterton turned first to Mosley's British Union, a new party which combined, in his eyes then, the necessary elements of a strong nationalism and men of action with the youthful spirit and will to grapple with the crisis in a way which those of the old world could not or would not do. He became perhaps that movement's foremost publicist of the written word. Later he parted company with British Union, largely for the reason that it had come to model itself too closely on foreign examples and in so doing had alienated itself from large reservoirs of support in Britain.

Chesterton disagreed with Britain's participation in the Second World War, but once that policy could not be reversed he

enlisted voluntarily in the Army and served in Africa until invalided out in 1943.

After the war he returned to journalism and served as Deputy Editor of *Truth*, then as a writer for the Beaverbrook papers. As the publications he wrote for became more and more sold out to anti-British and internationalist interests, he refused to prostitute himself to them and he left their employ. He then founded, in the early 1950s, his own newsletter *Candour*, which became a leading source of information and education to a newly emerging generation of British nationalist leaders, among them, Tyndall, Bean, Webster, Fountaine and Verrall.



A. K. CHESTERTON

Later the supporters of *Candour* decided that its work should be extended into the field of political activism and they founded the League of Empire Loyalists, with Chesterton at the head.

When the National Front was formed in 1967, out of a merger of the League and other nationalist groups, Chesterton was the obvious choice as Leader. He gave the NF a concrete and scientific doctrine of resistance to the forces of national treason through *Candour* and through his brilliant book, *The New Unhappy Lords*, which is widely read in the NF and beyond.

He resigned in 1970 to become temporarily estranged from the party, while continuing to produce *Candour*. After John Tyndall took over the leadership in 1972 there was a reconciliation; he did not join the party actively again but supported it from the outside in his writings, while occasionally giving constructive criticism.

He died in 1973, saluted as a great pioneer of the party and a great spokesman for the cause of British nationalism. The National Front will for ever be in his debt. Its present leaders are proud to be part of a tradition which he left behind him.

S P E A R H E A D

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ACTIVISM

The spirit that built the National Front

Martin Webster, National Activities Organiser, describes the early tactics of the party

"WE had to kick our way into the headlines!" That is a quote you will often read in anti-National Front literature – attributed to me, since 1970 the party's National Activities Organiser.

The source of the quote was an article by a Zionist called Farman, writing in the *Illustrated London News*. What I actually said to Farman was: "Because the press tries to frustrate the growth of the NF by giving it the 'silent treatment' we had to devise means of crashing our way into the headlines."

Never mind, "crashing" is not a particularly polite thing to do – but then it's a cruel, hard world when just a few hundred idealistic, not well off and relatively politically-inexperienced people band together to launch an entirely new political movement.

Having "right" on one's side is not enough to launch a political party. One has also to be strong. The first token of any party's strength is a growing number of members, and, thereafter an effective method of deploying those members at little or no cost to generate publicity and more support.

Without any money we could not buy advertising space in the national press. We also knew that the press was co-ordinated in a policy of according "Right Wing" parties the 'silent treatment'. New parties which do not make a rapid public IMPACT soon atrophy.

NEED FOR IMPACT

It was faced with this situation that the spirit of National Front ACTIVISM was born.

We determined that if media prejudice prevented our ideas from being reported, then we would do things to make news so that at least our actions, and therefore our name, would be reported.

The first big stunt was the heckling and pelting with tomatoes and flour-bags of Labour M.P.'s Denis Healey and Arthur Bottomley in London's East End . . . a dreadfully impolite thing to do – except when you consider what those two men and others like them have done to the British

nation! The activity won front-page headlines everywhere.

Shortly following this, intrepid NF Activists crept into the Highgate Cemetery at the dead of night, tarred and feathered the bust of Karl Marx, photographed it, handed over the negatives to the *Evening News*, hours before a top delegation from the Soviet Embassy was due to hold a ceremony round the grave. Again headlines were ours!

Week after week from 1969 through to about 1973, teams of NF Activists – 20, then 30, then 70, then hundreds strong would infiltrate and rowdily lambast every Left Wing meeting in London . . . Central Hall, Friends Meeting House, Conway Hall, Haringey Town Hall, Church House, even the London School of Economics, all have echoed to the shouting, cat-calling, chanting irrepressible noise of NF Activists!

It didn't matter who the traitors on the platform were: the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bernadette Devlin, Jeremy Thorpe, Harold Wilson, Tariq Ali, Mark Bonham Carter, 'Woy' Jenkins, Sidney Bidwell, Edward Heath . . . all experienced the horrific bedlam of National Front disapproval.

All this resulted in oceans of publicity from the Establishment's cynical presses which can't resist riot, mayhem, outrage, flour-spattered Cabinet Ministers bereft of their pomposity, and bags of 'action' photos!

Soon the London Activists became a "travelling circus", and Left Wing occasions as far afield as Cardiff, Leicester and Birmingham were 'hit', the resultant publicity winning recruits in those places who soon formed Branches.

These tactics soon started to win new members by the hundred, and bit by bit the name "NATIONAL FRONT!" started to engrave itself on the public mind. Once we started being able to mobilise Activists by the hundred we moved to a new style of activity: marches.

THE MARCHES

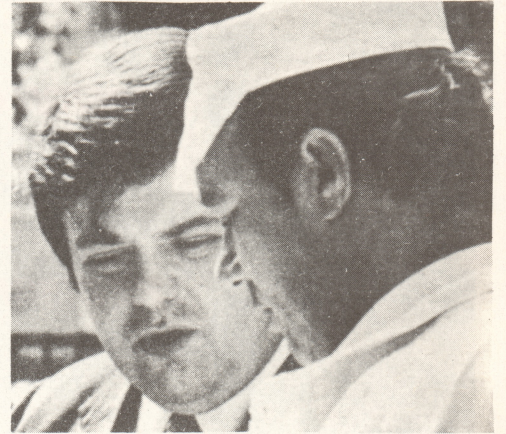
We marched in Wolverhampton, Leicester, Blackburn, Bradford, Huddersfield, Cardiff, Bristol and in many London districts. Everywhere we went the Left mobilised against us. But now there was a change . . . they were trailing us, we weren't trailing them. Our marches and the increasingly vicious Red counter-demonstrations created yet more publicity, and every march resulted in new Branches, new members.

As a barometer of our growth, our annual Remembrance Day marches in London grew bigger by the year. Starting with 50 people in 1968, our last march attracted the support of 6,000 people, and obviously only a minority of any party's registered membership are able to participate in any one activity.

The Left, by 1974, were desperate to halt our advance, and crush our Activist spirit; above all desperate to make our young

party experience a highly-publicised propaganda defeat. They decided that we must be stopped once and for all on our anti-Immigration march through London's West End to the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, set for 15th June, 1974.

For weeks beforehand all the organisations on the Left mobilised and propagandised and, with the help of the media did their best to try and convince us that they would rally by the score thousand and pulverise us if we dared to march. The objective of the Left was clear, they intended to try and score their victory by scaring us into calling off our prestige march which had been given so much pre-publicity.



Martin Webster with Ron Taylor (right), leader of the Smithfield porters who marched against immigration in 1972.

The psychological warfare was intense, but it failed in its objective. The National Front refused to be intimidated.

Our moment of victory, and the Left's moment of defeat came not, in fact, when we eventually filed into Conway Hall at the end of the march, but the moment the order to march was given to the 1,500 strong NF column which, according to the *Sunday Times*, "moved across London like a Roman legion".

Frantic that their bluff had been called the 2,000 strong Red mob (they had promised ten times that number) tried to save face by attempting to storm Conway Hall a half an hour before the NF column arrived. This unprovoked attack on Police cordons was bravely resisted and the Reds were routed in the "Battle of Red Lion Square".

The Reds suffered a grave moral and propaganda defeat from which they have never quite recovered, and from which we have never looked back.

As a result of the constant publicity achieved by our Activists the NF grew to be a mass movement which is now able to put much more emphasis on the real work of any genuine political party: elections – the ultimate activity for the Activists.

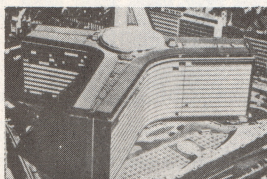
The marches and demonstrations, however, will always remain a continuing feature of the life of our dynamic young party as it struggles for power.

Why Britain needs the National Front



THREAT TO THE BRITISH RACE

A tide of colour threatens to engulf Britain, which if not stopped will over generations change the entire character of the British people. The old parties have done nothing to prevent this. The National Front alone is pledged to prevent it.



EROSION OF BRITAIN'S FREEDOM

The freedom which millions of Britons have died to defend is being handed over to the Common Market bureaucracy at its Brussels Headquarters. The National Front is pledged to take Britain out of the Market and restore British control of British affairs.



FOREIGN GOODS INVASION

Foreign manufactured goods flood the British market, creating unemployment in our own factories and producing national insolvency. The National Front is pledged to protect British industry from this invasion and give the British manufacturer first claim on the British market.



THE DISGRACE OF THE SLUMS

Britain still has slum areas that are a national disgrace. The ineptitude of the old parties have failed to remove this blot on the nation's conscience. The National Front pledges that money now spent on overseas aid will be redirected to slum clearance.



BRITAIN DEFENCELESS IN AN ARMED WORLD

While Russia (left) builds up her forces to terrifying proportions, successive British governments have let British defence run down to the point of national impotence. The National Front is pledged to give Britain strong armed forces of the highest quality.



BREAKDOWN OF THE RULE OF LAW

In Ulster (left) IRA gangsters are allowed to control whole neighbourhoods because British authority has capitulated. Everywhere crime and violence are made to pay because the law is weak. The National Front will not tolerate this situation when it comes to power.



THE RED MENACE IN BRITAIN

Britain faces the greatest ever danger of a communist takeover from within. The Labour party and unions are now practically communist controlled. Red mobs run amok in streets, factories and universities. The National Front will bring this to an end.



THE SLIDE TO DEGENERACY

Large sections of British youth, deprived of leadership, are drifting to drugs, dirt and the worship of weird alien jungle rhythms. The National Front aims to restore in youth the virtues of discipline, fitness, smartness and national pride.

NATIONAL DISINTEGRATION

The United Kingdom is being allowed to fall apart. Party political expediency is tempting our rulers towards policies which will lead to the break-up of Britain into fragments. Only the National Front is determined to keep Britain united.



THE ELECTORAL BREAKTHROUGH

IT IS a fact that from 1890 to 1914, nearly 25 years, the Labour party remained dormant as a factor in British political life — yet look where the Labour party is today! Our own new Nationalist party, however, is only 10 years old this year, but by comparison our progress has been remarkable.

Electoral, the years between 1967 and 1974 were more of an apprenticeship for the National Front. The main concern was to get our party's name known to the public through meetings, marches etc., and the publicity that ensued. Apart from isolated political breakthroughs (like the Parliamentary by-election at West Bromwich in 1973 where, with no Liberal candidate, the NF saved its deposit), we were still regarded very much as a "fringe party", in some ways rightly. We fought a few by-elections, though in many London boroughs it was rare to fight even a small ward Council by-election. Even in the last London G.L.C. elections in May 1973 the NF mustered less than 10 candidates in 92 seats, while a combination of other anti-immigration candidates fielded more.

It was a major achievement for the National Front to field 90 candidates in the October 1974 General Election, as against 54 in the earlier February General Election. It demonstrated growing strength and won for the party extensive press and TV publicity. The result was an impressive total of 113,000 votes.

The first real sign of future trends was the Newham Parliamentary by-election in May 1974. The Tories were just beaten by the NF, and another 50 votes would have saved the NF's deposit. This success occurred in the East End of London, a working class dockland area which can be regarded as the birthplace of the current surge of support for the National Front.

Today that support has spread nationwide. It was at the beginning of 1976 that a dramatic change came over the British political scene, and in an electoral sense, the NF moved into the big league. In that year we proved the success of two tactics — fielding large numbers of local government candidates, as well as fighting almost every Parliamentary by-election that occurred — and it paid off in the votes we won. This was the year of the Parliamentary by-elections at Carshalton, where the NF gained 4½ per cent; Rotherham, 6 per cent; Thurrock, 6½ per cent; and finally Walsall, where the NF won a magnificent 7½ per cent of the poll and for the first time in a Parliamentary by-election beat the Liberal candidate resoundingly. Our candidate won more than double the Liberal vote.

None of these seats had been fought

The new National Elections Department analyses the progress of the National Front at the polls

by the NF before. Moreover, none had even had an NF candidate in a ward Council election. Yet our percentages were getting higher and higher. To appreciate the significance of the percentage of the poll in a Parliamentary election, it should be borne in mind that if the NF were to receive 5 per cent of the votes in a General Election, this would mean nearly 1,500,000 people voting for the National Front.

Apart from the Parliamentary by-elections of 1976, the municipal council elections in May that year demonstrated perhaps even more clearly our electoral achievement. One of the most heartening results came from a very difficult area for the NF, Bradford. From a total of 3,000 votes in 1975, we more than trebled our numbers in 1976 to 9,300 — a very gratifying achievement in the face of one of the most vindictive and venomous campaigns against us by the local Bradford newspaper. The total percentage for the NF in the city was a grand 10.8 per cent.

Walsall, as well as the May 1976 municipal elections in which numerous Liberal candidates were beaten nationwide, demonstrated that the NF is already poised to eclipse the Liberals as a third party force. During 1976 there were 14 Council by-elections in London, and considering that many of them took place in areas that, at first, did not seem too promising for us, it came as a great breakthrough when we beat the Liberals in 12 seats — in some instances completely crushing them. In one seat we

beat the Tories and in one we were only two votes behind the Labour party. Percentages were high. It was rare for them to fall below 12 per cent. In one highly significant Council by-election in Finchley, North London, where 900 votes were won in the whole constituency in the General Election, the NF candidate polled 410 votes (12½ per cent) in only one ward.

However, our most important breakthrough of all was in the May 1976 City Council elections in Leicester, a tremendous achievement in which the party fielded three candidates for every one of the city's 16 wards — 48 candidates in all. Again, to start at the beginning: in the 1970 General Election NF candidates in Leicester polled 3,617 votes. Four years later in October 1974 they polled 7,292 votes. In May 1976 a fantastic 15,340 people voted NF, and cast a total of 43,000 votes for all NF candidates. This time, our percentages approached the stuff of political power, 25 to 30 per cent. One should compare this achievement with other areas in the May elections, for NF candidates polled more than 20 per cent in Bradford, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton.

Nobody is pretending that the road ahead will be easy but, as the table below illustrates, we have clearly left "fringe politics" behind and are now making great strides.

Leicester (70% poll) 1974 General Election	Leicester (40% poll) May 1976 Council Elections
Lab: 65,682	Con: 35,559
Con: 50,778	Lab: 29,321
Lib: 16,512	NF: 15,340
NF: 7,292	Lib: 3,266

The table shows that, compared to the 1974 General Election vote for the NF in Leicester on a 70 per cent poll, we more than doubled our vote on half the poll in the May 1976 elections. What we see is the crushing of the Liberals, and the well earned ascent of the National Front.



NF CAMPAIGN MARCH DURING THE THURROCK BY-ELECTION
Candidate John Roberts (centre marching with Robert Relf) polled 3,255 votes



1967-1977: THE WAY FORWARD



THE NATIONAL FRONT was formally launched at a meeting at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on February 7th, 1967. Symbolically, the meeting took place with left-wing extremists rioting outside the hall, a scene that set a pattern for the 10 years that have followed.

For some time before this inaugural meeting the seeds of the National Front had been scattered upon the political soil of Britain through the pioneer work of a number of small and independent groups. The groups sprang into being in the early post-war period and for the past two decades had formed and reformed in a bewildering number of combinations.

These groups were all inspired by the conviction that post-war British governments had not found the recipe for national recovery in the modern world and that a new type of political movement was needed in Britain based on patriotic and nationalist principles.

The weakness of these groups lay in their perpetual division. They could not seem to coalesce into a single, larger movement, but insisted on splintering into minute factions based on differences in tactics and strategy.

By the middle 1960s the largest and most active of these groups were: The League of Empire Loyalists, led by A. K. Chesterton, the British National Party, led by John Bean and Andrew Fountaine, and the Greater Britain Movement, led by John Tyndall. There was also an anti-immigration pressure-group called the Racial Preservation Society, which commanded some support and influence.

The idea that these groups should combine forces was not new. It fell to one of the leaders of these groups, however, to take a new initiative in this direction and to propose a formula whereby a union could be achieved.

FIRST MOVES

John Tyndall had then for some time been concerned at the lack of unity in the nationalist camp and he saw as one of the major causes the reluctance of men who were leaders of small groups to make the necessary concessions of personal status and power for them to be able to work together in a larger and united movement. An example clearly had to be set in this regard and he decided that he would be the one to set it.

Firstly, however, he prepared the way by a 2½-page article in *Spearhead* magazine

published in July 1966, entitled 'Where is the Right?', in which he highlighted the political impotence of nationalists at a time when opportunity beckoned them to forge ahead and capture the British public. He asserted that splintering was the principal cause of this impotence and that it must come to an end.

Then he made contact with the leaders of the British National Party and proposed to them a plan whereby unity might be achieved. First, the GBM and BNP should

A MARCH IN
THE
MIDLANDS IN
THE EARLY
1970'S
Marches of this
size were quite
new in the post-
war years



reach agreement to merge forces, the larger BNP being allowed to predominate in the leadership of any such merged organisation. Then, an approach should be made to the Racial Preservation Society that it too participate in the merger. If and when the consent of the RPS had been obtained, the League of Empire Loyalists should be approached and invited to participate too, with A. K. Chesterton, then generally recognised as the 'elder statesman' of British nationalism, as the Leader of the whole. Tyndall proposed that the name of the new organisation formed by the merger should be the 'National Front', a name first used by a group led by Andrew Fountaine in the early 1950s.

The procedure whereby this plan then came to fruition was almost the same as that originally conceived by Tyndall. The one difference was that agreement to his and his GBM colleagues' participation was not obtained until a year later. Tyndall played no prominent part in the new movement in its earlier years but concentrated on building up *Spearhead*, which he had founded two years previously, as an organ supporting the movement.

Thus there came to an end — or almost to an end — the splintering that had crippled British nationalism in the post-war period. Later a few factions were to form led by men who refused to learn from their predecessors' mistakes, but these were to prove

abortive. The National Front, as the new movement was called, became and has remained the only relevant vehicle for nationalists in this country.

THE FIRST YEAR

In its first year or so the NF achieved its main impetus from the merger itself and the fresh spark of enthusiasm that it generated among nationalists everywhere. There was, as yet, no firm strategy for further

development into a nationwide political force, no established publicity machine.

The main task of the NF leadership at this stage was indeed to hold together the shaky coalition of forces that had been formed, for this was a time when many participants still tended to identify themselves with the factions to which they had previously belonged.

In these stages the dominant personality of A. K. Chesterton was a very vital factor. Even those elements in the new formation who disagreed with his views on policy and tactics, could not but respect his great ability and political wisdom.

Of the other leading figures, a very major contribution was made by John Bean — in the National Front itself and perhaps even more in the pioneer work that led to it. Bean brought into the NF from his British National Party by far the largest, at least in active terms, of the various factions. His work in building the BNP, and its predecessor the National Labour Party, was prodigious. Prior to the emergence of Bean, nationalism in Britain tended to have a predominantly middle-class appeal, with its disposition to speak mainly in the language of the educated; it had not developed a technique for bringing the nationalist message to the masses of ordinary people and winning recruits from the Labour ranks as well as from Conservatives.

The other major contribution of John



NF ACTIVISTS ASSEMBLE

The party was built by such public shows of strength

Bean was in making the issue of Immigration and Race a central plank in the nationalist platform. He, more than anyone at that time, perceived the importance of this issue in the coming struggle.

John Bean, like Chesterton, was a journalist, and his organ was *Combat*, a paper which, with its easy-to-read tabloid form, ideally complemented the more literary and academic *Candour*, founded and edited by Chesterton. While *Candour* played a great part in winning the educated, *Combat*'s role was to influence the man in the street, and in its strong emphasis on the bread-and-butter implications of the immigrant invasion, it performed that role most effectively.

The present NF leader, John Tyndall, was a very young man when he first met Bean and Chesterton. He testifies today to the great influence upon him of both men, Chesterton as an educator in high level politics, Bean as an example of the technique of popular propaganda.

BREAKING NEW GROUND

As the National Front proceeded towards the end of the 1960s it became clear that the party had to break new ground to ensure further growth, and to that end publicity was the first essential.

It was clear from the outset that, challenging as it did the powerful internationalist interests that controlled the media, the new movement could not expect



THE UXBRIDGE BY-ELECTION IN 1972
Marches have been a key feature in NF by-election campaigns

publicity of the normal objective type. The decision was made that first and foremost publicity would be sought for its own sake, even though it may be unfavourable; the public must be induced to talk about the National Front. The principal means to publicity would have to be demonstrations – skilfully contrived to make maximum impact and excite public interest.

The man for this task had fortuitously arrived on the scene in the person of Martin Webster, a young, highly talented and forceful personality with a large presence and an uncanny instinct for grabbing headlines. Starting life, like many other NF leaders, as a journalist, he had been a colleague of Tyndall in the Greater Britain Movement and in that capacity had made world headlines as the inspirer and executor of the protest attack on Mau Mau Leader Jomo Kenyatta on his visit to London in 1964. Webster, as well as bringing to the NF great gifts as a writer and public speaker, played the leading role in developing a new technique of virile public demonstrations, later to be extended to large and impressive marches.

The other major publicity form became that of leafletting. Beginning with a very haphazard distribution, in which leaflets were handed out in streets and on public occasions, the NF leaflet campaign evolved gradually into a highly organised scheme for the systematic posting of leaflets by the million through the letterboxes of homes in towns and cities throughout the country. In time the scheme was further developed by a sophisticated system for the following up of the leaflets by a personal call on each enquirer. This became, and has remained, the main source of recruitment to the party.

EARLY ELECTION EFFORTS

It was of course always realised that the ultimate means of the National Front achieving power in Britain would be by the ballot-box, but in the early days the fighting of elections did not form the major part of its activities. When elections were contested the approach was far from professional at first.

The first major foray of the NF into the election field was in the by-election at Acton in the Spring of 1968. The candidate was Andrew Fountaine, then Deputy Chairman of the party. He polled 1,400 votes, which represented 5.6 per cent of the total.

Shortly afterwards, the NF entered into local government elections and in May 1968 stood 26 candidates all over the country. This was of course a tiny figure compared with efforts these days but it was a start. 15 of these were in London and the South-east, reflecting the national balance at the time.

The results obtained by the party in these early elections were not spectacular but they gradually improved, and in Thurlow Park Ward of Lambeth Borough, in

South London, one of the major early successes was a 12 per cent NF vote which thoroughly eclipsed that of the Liberals. The NF candidate was Douglas Garrad.

In 1969 Huddersfield Branch mounted a very strong campaign in local government elections, standing in 9 wards and achieving an average percentage vote of 12.5. In 1970 Ron Davison, standing in St. Peters Ward in Wolverhampton, polled 38.5 per cent of the total.

When the General Election came along in 1970 the NF contested 10 seats, 6 of these being in the Greater London area and the others being in Yorkshire, the East Midlands, the West Midlands and South Wales. The highest percentage achieved was 5.6 in Islington North by the Rev. Brian Green.

DEVELOPMENT NATIONWIDE

In the period from 1967 to 1970 the strength of the NF was geographically less well balanced than it later became. The movement started in London and for a long time more than half its membership and activity was to be concentrated in that part of the country. In the provinces it grew in isolated pockets. In the North of England its most successful branch was Huddersfield, while Sheffield was quite active. In the Midlands Leicester had started to make an



ELECTIONEERING IN 1970
Leicester Branch's campaign bus in the June General Election

impact and for this much credit must go to the then Organiser of the branch, Brendan Willmer, a young man of great talent who subsequently emigrated to South Africa. Wolverhampton had become the main NF centre in the West Midlands. In all, 32 branches and groups were listed in a *Spearhead* breakdown of national strength in the Spring of 1969. Apart from those mentioned, London was divided into 4 units, North, South, East and West, taking in also parts of Herts, Essex and Surrey. Other units listed were in Hitchin, Dartford, Ashford (Kent), East Sussex, Luton, Reading, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norwich, Bristol, Cheltenham, Newport (Mon.), Cardiff, Dorchester, Andover, Portsmouth, Worcester, Grimsby, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Harrogate, Mansfield, Glasgow, Fife and Belfast.



**LEICESTER
1974**
The famous
NF march
with
striking
White
workers
at the
multi-racial
Imperial
Typewriters
factory

IRREGULAR GROWTH

In its rate of growth the National Front has, like most organisms, followed an irregular trend. In the initial years of 1967 and 1968 the impetus of its newness and the regenerated morale it created in the nationalist ranks by virtue of its unifying role brought a rapid expansion in membership. Then over 1969 and 1970 this growth began to tail off and a certain stagnation set in. Afterwards was to come a definite downward trend until 1972, followed by a massive surge upwards again from thereon.

Internal divisions were both a cause and an effect of these trends. The divisions themselves were nothing remarkable; they exist in every political movement and their source lies much more in the human factor than any other.

The first major division occurred at the end of 1970, when there was a revolt by certain members of the National Directorate, the party's ruling body, against A. K. Chesterton as Leader. There was a feeling that power was over-centralised and leadership too personal. There was of course the element of rivalry, as always.

Chesterton was by this time 71 and in failing health, and had been intending not to remain in office for very much longer anyway. The revolt slightly precipitated his resignation, which was tendered soon afterwards.

NEW PROCEDURES

With the installation of new leadership came new procedures for running the party. The leadership was in essence more collective, as much as anything because no dominant, while at the same time acceptable, figure was immediately available to replace Chesterton, but also because there was a general mood in favour of a more democratised structure.

Previously, the Leader of the party had been elected by a general members' meeting and then he appointed his Directorate, in the manner of a Prime Minister appointing a Cabinet. Thenceforth the Directorate was to be elected by the members

and it in turn elected a Chairman, who was to have more limited powers.

These changes reflected the growing influence of a new element within the party, usually referred to as the 'Populists'. The influence of this element was to last until the middle of the 1970s, after which it disappeared.

These changes wrought at the end of 1970 did not have the result of reinvigorating the party that had been hoped for; on the contrary, its fortunes went into a pronounced decline. The Chairman, John O'Brien, had been chosen not because he was thought to be the ablest man in the party but as a compromise candidate, acceptable to the different factions. As his Deputy as party Leader the Directorate chose John Tyndall, who in the preceding years had risen to play a major role in the NF.

Tyndall's position was in a way anomalous. He had been a strong supporter of A. K. Chesterton against those who had tried to oust him and he was against the leftish trend within the party which sought more collective leadership. Nevertheless, it was these developments that had brought him to the fore. His relations with the 'Populists' were destined always to be uncomfortable.

The downward progress of the party led, in the Summer of 1972, to O'Brien's resignation and his attempt to split the party by the formation of a new organisation called the 'National Independence Party'. This failed miserably and the NF remained intact. In the meantime Tyndall had taken over as Leader of the National Front.

GREAT UPSURGE

There then began a spectacular revival in the fortunes of the party which, but for one interruption, has continued to this day. In the first year of Tyndall's leadership the National Front doubled its strength; in the second year it repeated this achievement, and by the end of 1974 it had reached by far its greatest size to date, having grown fourfold since it stood, in mid-1972, at its lowest ebb. An abortive attempt by the extreme Left to halt this great progress occurred at

the now famous Battle of Red Lion Square.

Proof of this remarkable development was given in February 1974, when it managed to contest 54 seats in the General Election of that month. Considering that it had only fought 10 seats in 1970 and in the following two years declined in strength, this was an amazing achievement. Although the campaign was undertaken chiefly for the publicity impact, the best results were nevertheless an advance on those achieved in 1970, with three candidates getting more than 7 per cent of the poll.

After this great effort, when it was known that another General Election would be called in October 1974, observers thought that the NF would be too exhausted by its February campaign to make anything like the same challenge. In fact it astounded everyone by putting up no less than 90 candidates in that election, with Robin May, its most successful candidate, polling 9.4 per cent of the vote in Hackney South & Shoreditch.

In the midst of this tremendous period of growth of 1972-4 the greatest of all poll successes was chalked up — by Martin Webster, who obtained 4,789 votes (16 per cent) in the by-election in West Bromwich in May 1973. "Ominous", "frightening", "horrifying" were some of the reactions by the newspaper opponents of the NF to this result.

This period of development marked the transformation of the National Front from a despised 'fringe' group into a party recognised as potentially a major force in British politics. *The Financial Times* reported of the NF that "the political establishment will disregard it at its peril". During the same period the growing attention commanded by the NF was reflected in two large TV features accorded it on the 'This Week' and 'Midweek' programmes.

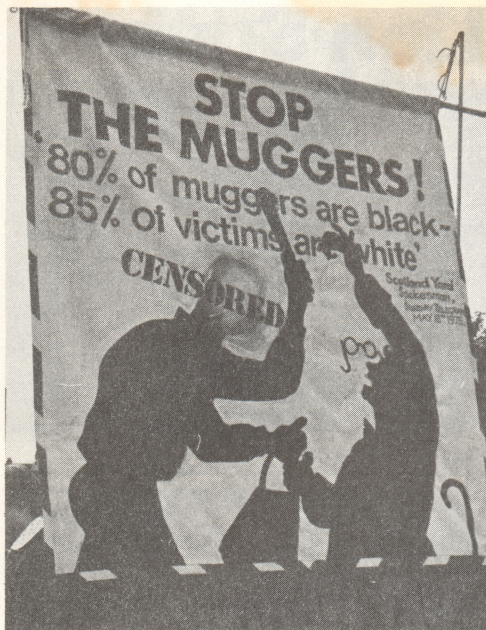
ORGANISATIONAL EXPANSION

With the expanding size of the movement had come the need for a great expansion of organisation, and new divisions of responsibility had to be created. The Directorate formed six departments, responsible for Policy, Publicity, Adminis-



STOP IMMIGRATION!

One of the historic marches in Blackburn in 1973 that established the party in the city



Left: THE HACKNEY MARCH AGAINST THE MUGGERS, 1975

The banner, censored on Home Office orders, led this great march through the East End of London.

Right: THE BIGGEST NF PARADE EVER

More than 6000 members march to the Cenotaph in London on Remembrance Day, 1976



tration, Activities, Finance and Branch Liaison — later to be augmented by two more: Internal Education & Training and Elections. Soon after, two further departments were formed: Industrial Affairs and Student Affairs.

Whereas in the earlier days elections were considered a mere peripheral activity, as the mid-1970s approached they became the activity around which all else in the National Front revolved. In the setting up of the National Elections Department, the first moves were made towards a thoroughly specialist and professional electoral machine.

Geographically, the movement was divided during the same period into Regions, with responsibility devolving onto Regional Councils. This was necessary if greater size was not to result in an appalling clogging up of administration at the centre. Much initiative for the formation of new groups and the regulation of existing groups and branches, local activities and planning for elections now falls to regional bodies.

The development of the National Front's publicity apparatus in the 1970s has been considerable. Posters became a major publicity weapon. Public meetings are now better stage-managed, with a Design & Display Group, acting as a sub-division of the Publicity Department, responsible for decoration of platforms and halls. On marches, which have now increased enormously in size, there is a colourful army of flags led by a disciplined colour party under the direction of ex-Army warrant officers and NCOs. Recently, films have become a part of the NF Publicity armoury.

NF periodicals have enormously increased in circulation over the years. Today the main organs in this regard are our own journal, *Spearhead*, which caters for the more studious readership, and *National Front News*, which has achieved the highest circulation of any nationalist newspaper since the war. In basic style the latter paper

is the successor to *Combat* of earlier days and *Britain First*, founded by Peter McMenemie, which served the party in this role between 1971 and 1975. John Tyndall was the Editor of *Spearhead* until the end of 1975, when in order to fully concentrate on the party leadership he handed over to Richard Verrall, one of the most outstandingly talented younger men to emerge in the party in recent times.

TAKE-OVER BID

Despite the great progress in the party during 1972-74, its internal divisions were not yet over. At the end of 1974 the 'Populist' faction on the Directorate succeeded in ousting Tyndall from the leadership and set about contriving his and Webster's exit from the National Front, these two having become regarded as the main obstacles to that faction's complete take-over of the party. There followed during 1975 a period of renewed internal division in which the 'Populists', headed by Kingsley Read, contended for control of the NF. This contest terminated at the end of the year by the utter rout of the 'Populist' faction and the restoration of Tyndall and his supporters to the party leadership. Read and his supporters left the NF and made just one more of the attempts that have been made to split it apart. Like the others, this failed pathetically.

After the 'Populists' departure, the pendulum swung back again away from extreme 'democratisation' and in the direction of more personalised leadership, though not to the extent of earlier days under Chesterton. The Directorate was still elected by the members but to the latter was restored the right to elect the party Leader as well in the event of two or more contestants for the post. Under the 'Populist' influence the whole concept of personal leadership had been downgraded; with their going it was upgraded again, so that personal leadership is encouraged throughout the party wherever it proves its worth.

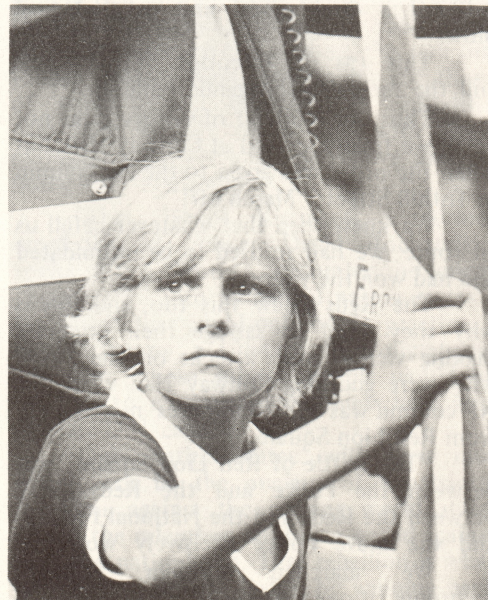
FORWARD AGAIN

Naturally, the growth achieved during the two previous years was not maintained in 1975, but with the exit of the 'Populists'

at the end of that year progress gathered speed again and 1976 saw yet another great growth period, in fact the greatest of all. 4,500 new members were won in that year alone. At the end of 1976 the NF stood at its largest and strongest ever. Its plan now is to contest over 300 seats at the next General Election. Whether that plan can be fulfilled depends very much on when the election is called, but even if it were called well ahead of schedule it is certain that the NF could fight twice as many seats as in October 1974. This is a measure of the progress made.

As this special issue goes to press there are 174 local units of the party registered all over the country, from Bodmin to Dundee, from Dover to Belfast — a far cry from the 32 in 1969!

The 10 years' development of the National Front is an heroic and inspiring story. It has been achieved in the face of immense difficulty and adversity. It is something which most thought impossible. It has survived numerous attempts at destruction, from without and within. It is the story of a reawakened British people, turning their backs on the old political institutions that have failed and betrayed them, and organising themselves into a new force for national regeneration, a force which now no power on earth can stop.



The future belongs to us

Our Historic March to Red Lion Square



"The Reds! the Reds! We've got to get rid of the Reds!"



"Smash the National Front"

SATURDAY, 15th June, 1974. The day was gloriously sunny as 1,500 National Front members assembled in Tothill Street, Westminster, for our anti-Immigration march through London's West End to Conway Hall, Red Lion Square.

As the members assembled, unfurled their flags and raised their banners, as the NF Drum Corps gave their instruments practice rattles, an atmosphere of tense excitement charged the air.

For this was the day that the combined forces of the Marxist-Leninist, Trotskyist, and Marxist Left had declared that they would "smash the National Front once and for all!"

For weeks the Reds had mounted a massive propaganda campaign, assisted by the Establishment's mass media, designed to terrify our young party into abandoning its march. Upwards of 12,000 Red street fighters had been promised — all frantic for National Front blood!

If the NF, whose momentum depends heavily on its image of robust physical as well as political defiance of the Red Mob, had been scared into calling off its prestige London demonstration, then it would have suffered a fatal moral and psychological blow.

This was the intention of the Reds' and the media's propaganda build-up.

Thus our moment of victory came not when we finally arrived at Conway Hall, but when the order was given to the NF column in Tothill Street: **"March off!"**

We knew then that whatever befell us en route, we had refused to be intimidated and had won the victory.

The Reds knew this too, and this is why they tried to salvage their pride by making vicious mob attacks on the Police who were guarding Conway Hall while the NF column was still 20 minutes' march away from Red Lion Square.

"The Battle of Red Lion Square" was between the Police and the Reds, NOT between the Reds and the National Front — and the brave Police decisively won.

We marched through London, according to one newspaper, "like a Roman Legion" . . . scouts and runners ahead, the

phalanx of flags, the Drum Corps, the membership marching in branch formations interspersed with squads of tough National Stewards, ready for action.

The only confrontation with the Reds came at the entrance to Vernon Place, near to Red Lion Square.

Nobody who was there will forget our roaring battle chant, syncopated by the ominous rhythm of the drums: **"The Reds! The Reds! We've got to get rid of the Reds!"** But Police horses dispersed the Red rabble before battle could be joined.

So we marched on — into Red Lion Square and into history.



Marxist rabble fight with police

The drum corps leads the march to Red Lion Square



The NF column moves across London

The Menace of Internationalism Why a *National Front*?

ONE OF the saddest sights to be seen at a march or meeting of the National Front is the horde of frenzied young people — a few of them genuinely idealistic, no doubt, who sincerely believe that, by opposing everything the NF stands for, they are upholding “freedom”. Internationalism, they have been taught, is something inherently good, and Nationalism something self-evidently bad.

What these young people have no inkling of is that our creed is a bulwark of true freedom, while the politics of Internationalism are leading the world towards total slavery. They do not understand this because they are unaware of the precise identity of those forces operating in the world today that are behind the remorseless drive towards Internationalism, that is, towards a total monopoly of political power. If they were aware of them, they would see that the last thing the monopolists want is “freedom” of any sort.

As Nationalists and patriots we seek to cure the tragic ills, political, social and economic, which have beset Britain. In other words, we know what we are fighting for. We also know what we are fighting against, and it is our task to show the many deluded young people today exactly who the enemies of nationhood are, and to what sort of a world they are leading us.

Many of us in the National Front owe our fullest understanding of these political forces to one man in particular, the founder of the National Front, A. K. Chesterton, whose life's work was dedicated to the unmasking of the power behind Internationalism.

As Chesterton shows more clearly than any other political analyst, there does exist today what amounts to a world-wide **conspiracy** to destroy individual nation states and set up in their place a World Government. We describe it as a conspiracy for a very good reason, because it operates in secret and because the conspirators themselves attempt to hide their identity as well as their objectives. Who are the conspirators? They are the men who constitute, in fact, the most powerful group of people in the world — the men who hold the purse-strings of the world, the International Financial *elite*. International Finance, which wields enormous power through its creation of credit and its ability to control and manipulate national economies, seeks to extend that power by transforming the global economy they have created into a global State, entirely under the control of the financiers themselves.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, Director of the ‘One World’ Trilateral Commission set up by international banker David Rockefeller, has declared: “The national state as a funda-

Richard Verrall, Editor of *Spearhead*, explains why a party based on Nationalism was founded to oppose the forces of Internationalism

mental union of man's organised life has ceased to be the principal creative force; international banks and multi-national corporations are acting and planning in terms that are far in advance of the political concepts of the nation-state.” The meaning of this statement is clear. Nation states, and the racial homogeneity which gives them cohesiveness, are an obstacle to International Finance, whose business is *international*. Consequently, it is necessary to break down national economic and political structures and replace them with a *global* political structure better suited to the operation of a world economy. It is this drive towards political collectivism on the part of International Finance that lies behind the creation of supranational bodies such as the U.N. and the E.E.C., in which individual states are to be “integrated”, first economically, then politically.

Even if this progress towards a global state were merely an accident of history, it would be something to be fought against by those who value national freedom. But as Roosevelt shrewdly observed: “Nothing just happens in politics. If it happens you can bet it was **planned** that way.” What proof do we have of a deliberate **conspiracy** to grasp this monopoly of world power?

Those who pointed to the fact that Communism in Russia was created with the financial backing of Wall Street international bankers such as Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Warburgs were once scorned as cranks. Since the revelations of Prof. Sutton of Stanford University, however, this — together with the fact that Russian Communism has been sustained only by the massive aid of Western finance capitalism — has been a matter of concern even to Establishment ‘conservative’ observers. What they fail to ask is: Why should arch-capitalists finance and sustain Communism, a creed which, supposedly at any rate, aims to destroy Capitalism?

The answer to that question is that they are not, in fact, enemies at all, but allies. Both seek a monopoly of world political power, and International Finance in its conspiratorial power drive has allied itself throughout with the Communist evil for that purpose. So much has in fact been admitted by a man who was once at the centre of the internationalist conspiracy, Prof. Carroll Quigley of Harvard. Quigley's statements in his book *Tragedy and Hope* constitute the only admission from “the inside” that such forces are at work. He writes:

“There does exist, and has existed for

a generation, an international network which . . . has no aversion to co-operating with the Communists, or any other groups, and frequently does so. I know of the operations of this network because I have studied it for twenty years and was permitted for two years, in the early 1960's, to examine its papers and secret records. I have no aversion to it or to most of its aims and have, for much of my life, been close to it and to many of its instruments. I have objected, both in the past and recently, to a few of its policies . . . but in general my chief difference of opinion is that it wishes to remain unknown, and I believe its role in history is significant enough to be known . . .”

What the author is speaking of so approvingly here is the *elite* of international financiers who, he says, are “devoted to secrecy and the secret use of financial influence in political life.” He refers to the Rothschilds, the Rockefellers and other fabulously wealthy billionaires whose control is exercised, not only through their banks and multi-national conglomerates, but through ultra-secret One World planning “instruments” such as the Bilderberg Group and the Council on Foreign Relations. If these men, who seek the “erosion of national sovereignty piece by piece” and who insist, in the words of banker Paul Warburg, that “we shall have World Government whether or not we like it”, are not involved in a conspiracy, then why do they want their work to “remain unknown”?

Their money and their men have been behind the creation of every internationalist body, from the World Bank to the E.E.C. — all of them steps on the road to World Government. And the names of wealthy international monopolists such as Seeborn, Sieff and Oppenheimer are likewise to be found promoting “racial integration” through the Institute of Race Relations, offshoot of the ‘One World’ Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House. Why? Those who believe that all this effort to internationalise the world has anything to do with enlightened philanthropism on the part of the rich are foolish indeed. Such motives are not those of power-hungry international capitalists who have happily co-operated with Communism, and have not been above precipitating wars and slumps.

What Henry Kissinger, a former employee of banker David Rockefeller, spoke of as a “World Community” no longer “fragmented into individual nation states”, is a world that could only be, in practice, a global tyranny, a 1984 world of dictatorial authority whose subject people would be reduced to a raceless, nationless herd in a gigantic U.N. cage.

Only nation states, with their race intact, can be the nucleus of a patriotic rebellion against the coming world state. Hence the relentless war being waged against race and nationhood. That rebellion is what we of the National Front, by winning back our country, are now beginning.

Away from liberalism – towards leadership

IS THE NATIONAL FRONT 'RIGHT-WING'? Does it represent some kind of super-conservatism, differing from the present-day Conservative Party only in the matter of extremes?

Or is it in some way 'left-wing', representing a sort of socialism, distinguished from Labour and Communist socialism by the fact that it is national whereas they are international?

Both these questions have been asked by people who fail to understand the true genealogy of our movement in politico-philosophical terms. Weaned on the idea of the polarity of ideologies between the two main contesting forces in British politics today, they assume that we must occupy some position in this polarity.

Of course we help to baffle them by refusing to conform to their own stereotypes. The Left desperately wants to believe – it is most necessary to its own neat order of classifications and labels for it to believe – that we are allies of 'capitalism'. When we condemn the modern economic free-for-all that that system has become, leftists suspect in us an ulterior motive, a ruse to seduce the workers away from their true and natural socialist loyalties. Meanwhile those on the orthodox Right, who might have hoped that we formed part of their syndrome, feel betrayed by such an attitude.

Such incomprehension stems from an inability to realise that to us such debates as that between the private and public concepts of economy do not represent the crucial ideological conflict of the age; they are arguments that simply reside on the periphery and are really to do with ways of getting things done rather than any great question of principle.

Equally confusing to our opponents is our position, or rather the lack of it, with regard to the supposedly conflicting ideas of State Authority and Individual Freedom. Stereotype requires that we be identified with the former. To the Right this is 'socialist'; to the Left it is 'fascist'. But we surely cannot be both! We answer by saying that we do not in the first place acknowledge the premise on which the question is based, i.e. that State Authority and the Individual are necessarily in conflict in any properly ordered society; they only appear to be so today because of the nature of the particular State under which we live, a State which rides on the back of the ordinary law-abiding, hard-working individual while allowing licence to the vast and powerful interest-groups which should rightly be brought

Party Chairman John Tyndall examines the ideological foundations of the National Front

under its restraining hand.

When we speak, as we do, of the need for a strong State, it is not for the purpose of meddling in the affairs of the individual but, on the contrary, largely for that of protecting that very individual from the vested interests of Politics and Money that are the real power-centres of modern society.

Such a vision places us entirely outside the contemporary Right and Left of British politics, whose only conception of State is that of a bureaucratic socialist one and whose only conception of 'freedom' is that of the anarchy of sectional self-interest eroding the unity and will of the nation.

OLD PARTIES THE SAME

While superficially the main contesting parties in Britain today may appear to be pursuing conflicting aims, the perceptive eye will discern that all of them spring from the same spiritual soil, and that their differences, such as they are, are about means rather than ends. In their ideals for the universe, in their politico-moral stances, in their hopes for the future of Man, they belong to the same family; they share the same ancestry; they serve the same basic human values.

The values are those of liberalism, the dominant British ideology of the last century or so, and today the dominant ideology of the Western World.

The Liberal Party acknowledges this in its title; the Conservative and Labour Parties acknowledge it in every pronouncement of faith that comes from their platforms and their literature. If Conservatives and Socialists dispute today, it is a dispute merely about the method to be employed in attaining the same human goal. One emphasises more the role of private initiative in pursuit of that goal, the other the role of collective and co-operative action. Liberal Party liberalism oscillates uncertainly between the two. All start from the unchallenged assumption that the goal itself, that of a world moulded according to liberal doctrines, is the only world towards which decent and civilised people can strive.

THE MEANING OF LIBERALISM

Exactly what is liberalism? Well, to give a comprehensive definition would take

a book, but I will attempt here to put it in a nutshell.

Liberalism on the political front is that which destroys all responsible State Authority, and thus all leadership, in the name of an 'individual freedom' that is more illusory than real, for the vacuum created by the erosion of State Power is not indeed filled by any enhanced power of the individual to control his own fate but entirely by the power of self-interested pressure groups, with no firm national roots and dependent on the favours of Money.

Liberalism on the social front is war to the knife against the industrious, the skilled, the provident, the successful; it is based on a hatred of everything that is vital, strong and superior in the human species and a maudlin infatuation with the lazy, the feeble and the wretched. Society, with the dawn of the liberal Millennium, becomes simply one vast hospital in which a diminishing staff cater for a growing roll of patients.

Liberalism on the economic front is pure anarchy. There is no control, no strategy, no plan. In the race for profits the non-productive sector edges out the productive as if by some immutable natural law. Finance instead of being the servant of the economy, becomes its master.

Liberalism on the world front is the flight from a sturdy nationalism into a woolly internationalism, whereby the instinct of national and racial self-preservation is steadily atrophied and the nation's existence is placed at the mercy of fantasies of 'world-brotherhood' and ultimately of 'world-government'. The inevitable consequence of these fantasies is that national strength and power are no longer looked to as the guarantors of a people's future, and everything within society conducive to national strength and power is neglected and spurned; everything conducive to national weakness is elevated and sanctified.

To conclude with a summing up of liberalism on the spiritual front, let me quote Francis Parker Yockey:—

"Liberalism is, in one word, weakness. It wants every day to be a birthday, life to be one long party. The inexorable movement of Time, Destiny, History, the cruelty of accomplishment, sternness, heroism, sacrifice, super-personal ideas – these are the enemy. Liberalism is an escape from hardness into softness, masculinity into femininity, from History into herd-grazing, from reality into herbivorous dreams, from Destiny into happiness."

Our unique place in British politics today is that we challenge and repudiate the

liberal ideal root and branch. We reject its origins, we reject its values, we reject both its intellectual and spiritual substance, we reject its dreams for the future. We believe, with Spengler, that liberalism is the philosophy of Western decadence. We believe, in view of the depth in which it has penetrated the character of our own country, that it is particularly the philosophy of British decadence.

CONSEQUENCES OF LIBERALISM

Our revolt in Britain is not especially against 'Socialist' policies of the last three years, nor especially against 'Conservative' policies of the previous four years, but against the whole liberal trend apparent in Britain over the past 100-150 years, of which recent policies are merely a natural consequence.

So much of the confusion of contemporary British political debate arises out of its inability to distinguish between cause and effect. Repulsive and depressing symptoms of national failure are recognised as evils to be tackled but not as evils stemming inevitably from the type of society we have become, the type of national character we have assumed and the type of values by which our politics are governed. It is thought that the basic framework of British political life is sound — the best and most virtuous in the world! — but simply that we have been guilty of certain recent aberrations which can easily be corrected while leaving that framework unaltered. Current orthodox political debate is about the corrections and not about the framework itself.

We wax indignant about the ills of British industry in the 1970s when what we should be discussing is how and why British industrial strength has been diminishing relative to that of Germany, America and others throughout the entire 20th Century and even during much of the 19th Century.

We deplore the latest defence cuts and the danger they pose to national security, but we ignore the greater question of the deeply pervasive influence of pacifism and anti-military sentiment that has long existed in British politics and which invariably ensures that we are unprepared for war — an inevitable consequence of the rule of the liberal spirit.

We talk about recent errors of British foreign policy which have alienated friends and comforted enemies; we do not yet talk about the fact that British foreign policy has been one big error throughout the whole of our and our fathers' and grandfathers' lifetimes because it has been based on principles contrary to all natural laws by which nations survive or go under.

We talk about the pains and difficulties in adjusting ourselves to the loss of empire; we seem to miss the much more fundamental questions of why we lost it and whether we should have lost it.

We fret about the disturbing implications of racial conflict in Britain and of the

foreign racial invasion that has given rise to it, but have we woken up yet to the much more burning question of **how** and **why** we come to live under national leaders who not only allow this invasion to take place but positively welcome it?

These problems are the direct responsibility of parties in power, of specific leaders, ministers and members of Parliament. But their more ultimate origin and cause lies in the type of nation which in this century we have become.

It is because we have become a nation utterly consumed by the ideas of liberalism and utterly rotted by the sapping of the national spirit that those ideas engender that we have come to the position we occupy today.

We will reverse this position only by a radical and fundamental altering of course — the course not of one or two decades but of at least a century.

ORIGINS OF LIBERAL DISEASE

The fact that Britain was ostensibly one of the great powers of the world up till as recently as 20 years ago often serves to conceal a deeper truth, that the foundations of her power were crumbling much earlier — indeed at a time when she appeared to be on the crest of a wave of unprecedented national growth and success.

As Correlli Barnett demonstrates so ably in *The Collapse of British Power*, beneath the surface of Victorian prosperity and expansion liberal philosophy had already gripped many of our institutions and had started its course of erosion of the national intellect and will.

Even at the outset of Victorian times, liberalism had gone far towards destroying the State, as the term was understood on the European Continent and in which the British State grew organically to become the healthiest and most stable in the world. In place of the Tudor concept of the singleness of State, Nation and People was substituted the liberal-mercantile and bourgeois concept of the inevitable clash of interests and power between State and People. Hostility towards the whole idea of State was already sown, and a weak State was seen as the guarantor of a strong and free People.

In reality Money Power, and the political factions it spawned, had become a substitute State — with no less power over the People but without the identity, and thus the responsibility, of a recognisable State.

It is out of the complex of pressure-groups of Politics and Money that the leading political parties have grown, and it is for this reason that throughout the last hundred years Britain has lacked any truly national State Authority to give disinterested and responsible direction to national affairs.

It is unfashionable nowadays, or at least certainly so on the Right of politics, to call for greater State power. This is only because the idea of State Power wielded by

a true aristocracy of brains and character and dedicated to **national** interests has been forgotten, and the only State Power visible to us is that of hired front-men for the politico-commercial interests that prevail in Britain and whose loyalties are the very opposite of national.

This modern abortion of the State plays Nanny to the ordinary citizen but abdicates from the real duties of national leadership while the mighty interests — City, Unions, Media and the rest — scramble for the spoils of national decline.

PARSONS AS STATESMEN

The other liberal danger sign visible in Victorian times, also well illustrated by Barnett in *The Collapse of British Power*, was the substitution of morality for strategy in determining Britain's approach to the world — the first steps of the headlong rush into internationalism during the century that followed. Taking as his starting point the crisis of 1940 brought on by military impotence, industrial backwardness and feeble statecraft, Barnett traces the origins of this crisis back more than a hundred years to the time when a 'spiritual revolution' was occurring in the church pulpits and classrooms of Britain. As a consequence of this revolution:—

"English policy ceased to be founded solely on the expedient and opportunist pursuit of English interests. International relations were no longer seen as being governed by strategy but by morality . . ."

Barnett went on to remark how so many of the leaders of British life in the 1920s and 1930s seemed to reflect something of the voice and mannerisms of the parson or the headmaster. Certainly their world attitudes, and those of their successors, were characteristic more of men of those vocations than men trained in the realities of international rivalry and power. It is therefore no wonder that Britain has stumbled blindly through the 20th Century acting with reckless unconcern for her own real interests and ending up reduced from rich empire to poor island.

This then is our legacy of liberalism and this is the battle-front on which our campaigns must be fought; we have to throw into reverse everything that liberal thought and institutions have done to a once mighty and proud nation and we have to do it soon. Time is running out for Britannia.

We must undertake a revolution of ideas within the British people which will lead to the abandonment of liberal softness and to the recapture of **National Pride**, **Willpower**, sense of **Destiny** and awareness of **Race**. We must undertake a revolution, albeit a peaceful and constitutional one, in the British political system which restores responsible **Authority** and true **Leadership**.

This is the great task of our generation beside which the present Left/Right squabbles in our Houses of Parliament appear the trivial bubbles that they are.

The Nationwide Organisation of the National Front

TEN YEARS have seen the National Front grow from virtually a handful of patriots to the position it now occupies as the fourth largest political party in Great Britain.

Today the National Front has a total of 174 Branches and Groups throughout the country, stretching from Bodmin in Cornwall to Dundee in Scotland. The extent of this growth can be judged from the fact that at the time of the party's formation, the National Front was by no means a nationwide movement. Membership was strongest in London and the Home Counties. In 1967, for example, there were only three small units in North West England (principally Lancashire and Cheshire). Today there are fourteen active units, of which seven are flourishing Branches.

The location of all National Front Branches and Groups is listed below and indicated on the map on this page.

The basic units of the party are the local Branches, and it is intended that there should be a Branch to cover every constituency in the country. A Branch is officially registered as such by a Certificate of Branch Registration, which is awarded by the National Directorate and is renewable every year. To qualify as a Branch, a unit must



The map illustrates the location of Branches and Groups within designated NF Regions

Branches and Groups of the National Front

NORTH LONDON

Barnet
Enfield
Camden
Finchley
Hackney
Haringey
Islington

EAST LONDON & ESSEX

Barking
Basildon
Canvey Island
Chelmsford
Harlow
Havering
Loughton
Newham
Redbridge
Saffron Walden
Southend
Thurrock
Tower Hamlets
Waltham Forest

S.W. LONDON

Bromley
City of London
Croydon
Ealing
Epsom & Ewell
Fulham & Hammersmith
Lambeth
Merton
Paddington

Richmond & Kingston
Sutton
Walton & Weybridge
Wandsworth

S.E. LONDON

Bexley
Greenwich
Lewisham
Southwark

W. LONDON & S. BUCKS

Brent
Harrow
Hendon
High Wycombe
Hillingdon
Hounslow
Slough
Spelthorne
South Bucks

HERTS & BEDS

Bedford
East Herts
Hatfield &
Welwyn Garden City
Hemel Hempstead
Luton
Potters Bar
Stevenage
Watford

KENT

Ashford
Canterbury
Dover & Deal

Folkestone

Gravesend
Herne Bay
Maidstone
Medway
Sevenoaks
Dartford
Sittingbourne/Swale
Thanet East
Thanet West
Tunbridge Wells

SURREY & SUSSEX

Bexhill-on-Sea
Brighton
Crawley
Hastings & Eastbourne
Worthing

HANTS

Andover
Basingstoke
Portsmouth & District
Southampton

BERKS, N. BUCKS & OXON

N. Bucks
Oxfordshire
Reading & Berkshire
Telford

EASTERN COUNTIES

Cambridge
Huntingdon
Great Yarmouth
Ipswich
Kings Lynn

Norwich
Peterborough

EAST MIDLANDS

Derby
Hinckley & Bosworth
Leicester
Lincoln
Long Eaton
Loughborough
Mansfield & Ashfield
Newark
Northampton
Nottingham

WEST MIDLANDS

Birmingham
Brierley Hill
Cannock
Coventry
Dudley East
Kidderminster
Redditch
Rugby
Shrewsbury
South Staffs
Stafford & Stone
Stoke-on-Trent
Tamworth
Telford
Tipton
Uttoxeter
Walsall
Warley
West Bromwich
Wolverhampton

YORKS & HUMBERSIDE

Bradford & Keighley
Bridlington
Dewsbury
Doncaster
Halifax
Harrogate
Huddersfield
Hull
Leeds
Rotherham
Sheffield
Wakefield
York

N.W. ENGLAND

Accrington & Blackburn
Blackpool & Fylde
Bolton
Burnley
Bury
Carlisle
Hyde
Manchester
Merseyside
Wallasey
Preston
Rochdale
Stockport
Warrington
Wrexham

N.E. ENGLAND

Berwick-on-Tweed
Cleveland

Hartlepool

Morpeth
Newcastle-on-Tyne
South Shields
Sunderland
Tyneside

WESTERN ENGLAND & S. WALES

Bath
Bridgewater
Bristol
Cheltenham & Gloucester
Cardiff
Carmarthen
Hereford
Swindon

SOUTH WEST

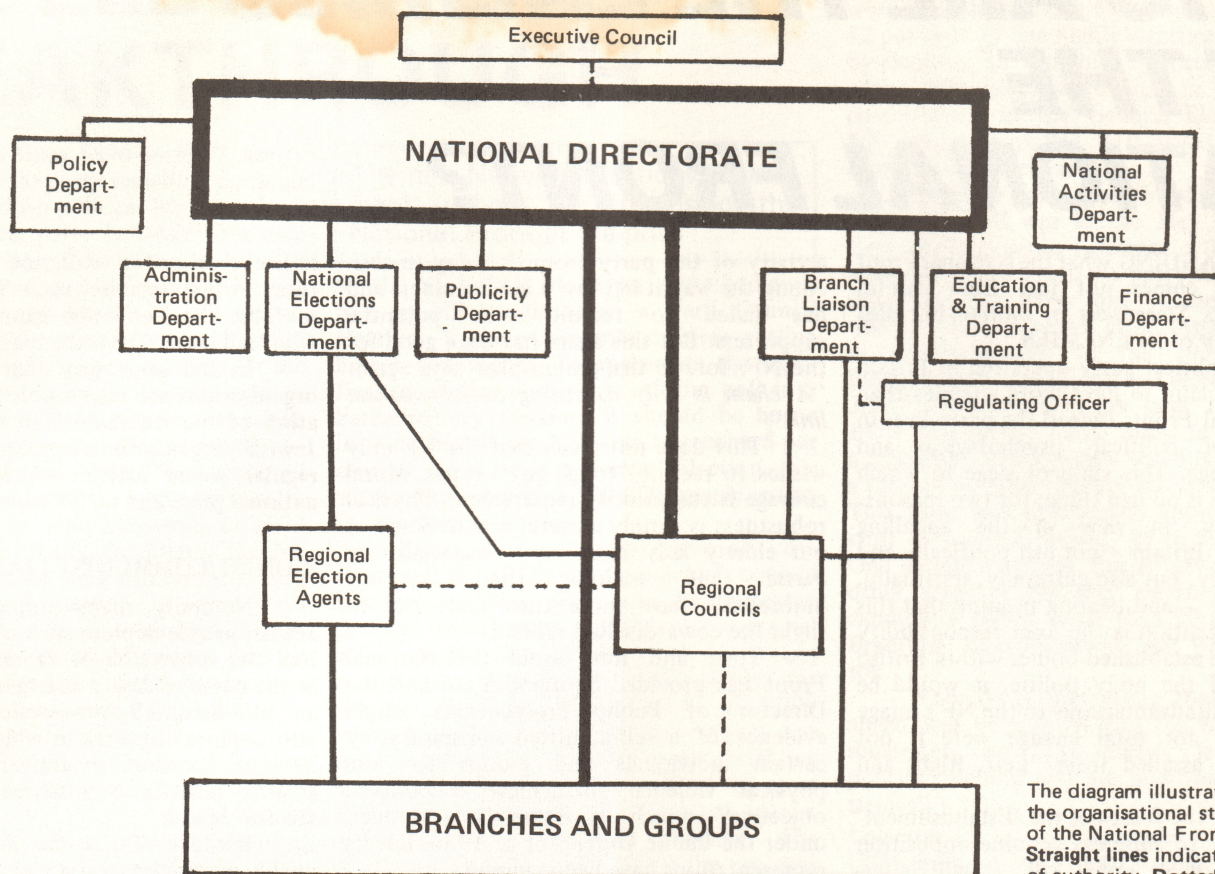
Axminster
Barnstaple
Bodmin
Bournemouth
Dorchester
Plymouth
Poole
Torquay

SCOTLAND

Dundee
Edinburgh
Fife

NORTHERN IRELAND

Belfast



The diagram illustrates the organisational structure of the National Front. Straight lines indicate lines of authority. Dotted lines indicate lines of liaison.

fulfill a variety of requirements, which include maintaining a specified degree of local activity, particularly the fighting of elections. **Groups** of the National Front are units which comprise fewer activists and members, though it is the aim to encourage all Groups to grow and thereby qualify as registered Branches.

Every member who joins the National Front becomes a member of his or her local Branch, and those who wish to be activists are immediately introduced to its meetings, and to its work of regular leafletting and sales of the NF paper *National Front News*. Coach trips to major national activities are also organised by the Branch, in addition to which Branches offer a range of social activities, dances etc., which help with fund-raising. Each Branch has a Committee of five – the Organiser, who is the chief officer of the Branch, a Branch Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Elections Officer. The latter, a recent innovation, is now a standard Committee position, indicative of the vital importance which the party attaches to elections.

The growth of the party throughout the country made it necessary, in 1974, to create **Regional Councils**. A Regional Council is responsible for organisation and liaison between individual units within a designated Region, of which there are 21: – East London & Essex; North London; S.E. London; S.W. London; West London & Bucks; Herts & Beds; Berks, N. Bucks & Oxon; Kent; Sussex; Surrey; Hampshire; Western (including S. Wales); South West (Dorset, Devon and Cornwall); Yorkshire & Humberside; West Midlands; East Midlands; Eastern Counties; North

East England; North West England (Cheshire, Lancs and Cumbria); Scotland; and Northern Ireland.

A Regional Council comprises the Organisers of every Branch within the Region. Delegates from local Groups may also attend its meetings, although without voting powers. Members of the Regional Council elect from their number the Regional Organiser, who is the chief officer in the Region.

The election work of the Region is the particular responsibility of the Regional Election Agent, who is appointed to his position on the Regional Council by the National Directorate. An officer of the Directorate's National Elections Department, he is mainly concerned with the training of local units in election work and the overall organisation of elections within the Region.

The governing body of the National Front is the 20 member **National Directorate**, elected by the membership, which is looked at more fully on Page 17. The day-to-day decisions in the running of the party, occurring between the monthly meetings of the National Directorate, are taken by its 6-member **Executive Council**, which includes the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the party. The Directorate has 8 separate Departments responsible for all facets of its political work, which are described elsewhere. They are indicated on the diagram showing the organisational structure of the party. All authority stems from the National Directorate; but at the same time, each body of the party including the Directorate is elected by the membership.

WHO ARE THE ENEMIES OF THE NATIONAL FRONT?

UNDERSTANDING what the National Front stands for comes not just from careful study of its *Statement of Policy*, but also from a study of its ENEMIES.

No political party operating in Britain today can claim to have more enemies than the National Front. Indeed the party lives in a state of political, psychological and physical siege. This state of siege in which the NF lives is no bad thing, for two reasons.

Firstly, in view of the appalling situation in Britain – not just politically and economically, but also culturally, spiritually, and socially – and bearing in mind that this appalling situation is the joint responsibility of all of the established bodies within British society and the body politic, it would be positively disadvantageous to the NF's image as a force for **total change** were it not continually assailed from "Left, Right and Centre".

While the forces of the 'Establishment' always seek to suppress genuine opposition by means of a "quick kill" it will, alternatively, seek to absorb and so neutralise opposition.

The 'Establishment' will always tightly control who can join its 'club' and experience the benefits of club membership (patronage and "respectability") but this does not mean that the club strictly limits its membership. On the contrary, the more members it admits (on its own terms) the safer it feels.

If the NF were not continually attacked and harassed then its potential supporters would know that the NF was not a genuine British Nationalist political party, but simply another of the 'Establishment's' "safety-valve" organisations. The very fact of its state of siege is the genuine patriot's best – indeed only – guarantee of the NF's *bona fides*.

Secondly, the siege is good for the NF and its individual members. As the philosopher says: "*Blows that do not knock you down make you stronger*".

The very first meeting of the National Front, at Caxton Hall, London, in 1967, was besieged by a mob organised by Zionist-Jewish fanatics (at that time called 'The 62 Group') but involving the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Trotskyites, Communists and all of the other Red hooligan motley which has come to be called "The Rentamob".

"RENTAMOB"

Rentamob violence, to a greater or lesser degree, has accompanied every single

activity of the party from that day to this. Along the way it has lost a few members and has failed to recruit some potential supporters. But this again has been good for the NF, for, as the philosopher says again: "*A chain is only as strong as its weakest link*".

This does not mean that the NF only wishes to recruit "tough-guy" types. Moral courage is the priority requirement. Physical robustness is simply a useful bonus. Some of our elderly lady members – especially *en masse* (and wielding their fearsome umbrellas!) have more than once put to flight the cowardly Red rabble!

Time and time again the National Front has provided Scotland Yard and the Director of Public Prosecutions ample evidence of a self-admitted conspiracy by certain individuals and groups to "use physical violence to achieve a political objective" which is expressly forbidden under the Public Order Act of 1936. But its representations have been ignored.

The reason? The decision to instigate proceedings in such cases is a *political* one, that is to say, the instigation would have to come from the Attorney General – and successive Conservative and Labour Attorney Generals have an obvious vested interest in wishing to see the National Front destroyed.

"LOW PROFILE" POLICE

This does not necessarily mean that successive Attorney Generals endorse the positive views of the Rentamob, but they are certainly happy to give the Rentamob free rein against the National Front. The 'Establishment' knows that it is able, more or less, to contain the Left, but it has no patronage fulcrum available to apply a lever against the NF.

In addition, the Police authorities are anxious to preserve their public reputation for "political impartiality". While they have available ample legal justification for taking action against the Rentamob's leaders, the Police know that vociferous elements both in Parliament and the media would unite in a campaign to smear any action taken by the Police to halt the unlawful conspiracies to employ violence to "smash" the NF as being 'evidence' of "Police partiality" or even "Police anti-Semitism"!

Thus the Police bosses adopt a politically safe "low profile" whereby an individual Bobby will arrest an individual Red thug for a specific incident – but the

Police Authorities will not bring to book those who organise such incidents, who mobilise the Rentamob cannon-fodder, and who lead them (from the rear).

In the same way that Zionist-Jewish organisations are responsible for the mobilisation of the Rentamob, so too are Zionist-Jewish organisations responsible for the regular 'smear' articles which appear in the national press and on TV about the NF.

ZIONIST/COMMUNIST LIAISON

Naturally, many ordinary law-abiding Jewish people deplore such activity, realising that the subversion of Zionists, carried out in the name of Jewry at large, could produce an "anti-Semitic" over-reaction. Decent Jews also deplore the way in which Zionist anti-NF fanatics work in concert with Marxist anti-NF fanatics, even where those Marxists are also Jewish.

Because of this the Zionist mob and media manipulators try, as far as possible (but with increasing lack of success) to hide their hand. Even so, when organising media smears they prefer to operate through journalists who are crypto-Zionists.

The most notable example of such co-operation from 1974 to 1976 was between *Guardian* journalist and anti-NF specialist Martin 'Walker' ("Beherens/Beherenson"?) and former 62 Group operative Gerry Gable, a "researcher" who specialised in political break-ins at the homes of patriots.

Nowadays the Chairman of the Defence Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews (which is Zionist dominated) Dr. Jacob Gewirtz, an American, sustains direct links with the media and was responsible, last year, for anti-NF smear stories which appeared in the *News of the World* and the *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Mirror*.

Since the appearance of those stories the *Mirror* and the *News of the World* gave permission for their articles to be re-printed by Dr. Gewirtz's Committee (under the imprint of Woburn Press) in the form of a 'smear' leaflet which is distributed (unlawfully) by Labour, Liberal and Conservative workers during elections in which the NF has candidates.

Both Zionists and Communists are *internationalists* seeking to erect some form of multi-racial World Government dictatorship. Thus they have a joint vested interest in trying to crush the National Front, which fights for British independence and racial survival.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL FRONT



A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF THE NATIONAL FRONT 1977

From left to right: David Smith; Richard Verrall (Chairman, Administration Department; member, Executive Council); Malcolm Skeggs; Robin May (Chairman, Branch Liaison Department; member, Executive Council); Andrew Brons (Chairman, Education & Training Department; member, Executive Council); Martin Webster (Chairman, National Activities and Publicity Departments; member, Executive Council); John Tyndall (Chairman of the National Front; member, Executive Council; Chairman, Policy Department); Andrew Fountaine (Deputy-Chairman of the National Front; member, Executive Council; Regulating Officer); Peter Williams; Blaise Wyndham; Jeremy Wotherspoon; Gerry Oldland; Richard Edmonds.

Out of picture: Michael Stubbs (Hon. Treasurer; Chairman, Finance Department); George Wright; Malcolm Smith; David Bruce; Martin Goucher; Denis Horton.

THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE is the governing body of the National Front, comprising up to 20 members who are elected by postal ballot of the whole party membership. Directorate elections take place annually, half of the places on the Directorate falling vacant each year, so that members of the Directorate serve two-year terms of office before seeking re-election.

The party membership also has the right to elect the NF Chairman and Deputy Chairman, if these offices are contested.

The National Directorate of the

party meets monthly. Organisational decisions which have to be taken during the period between those meetings are taken by its **Executive Council**, a six member body which includes the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the party and four others elected from amongst Directorate members.

Also elected annually from amongst Directorate members are the heads of the eight Departments responsible for all aspects of its political and organisational work: **Policy** (responsible for the formulation of NF policy and ideology);

National Activities (organisation of national marches, rallies etc.); **Administration** (central administration of the party through Head Office); **National Elections** (preparation for and organisation of all elections); **Publicity** (production of propaganda and press relations); **Branch Liaison** (supervision of the Regional and Branch organisation); **Education & Training** (training of party officials in policy, organisation and electoral knowledge); **Finance** (central administration of party funds). The **Regulating Officer** is responsible for internal party discipline.

Leaders . . . Organisers . . . Activists . . .

BUILDING THE N.F.

IT IS not possible to pay adequate tribute in the space available to all who have played their part in the building of the National Front, both locally and nationally, at activist and at leadership level, in its ten year history. Every single activist has made a vital contribution to the advancement of a great cause. Here we remember the part played by just some of them throughout the country.

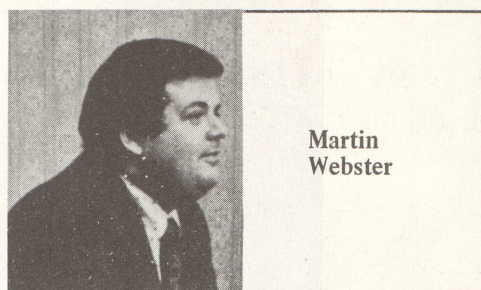
Tribute has already been paid to **John Bean**. A prominent personality in the early years of the NF, his role in building a movement of mass appeal and bringing the racial issue to the fore in British nationalist politics cannot be overestimated. Bean at that time led the British National Party, the biggest of the organisations which merged to form the NF and whose President was **Andrew Fountaine**. Now Deputy-Chairman of the



John Bean



Andrew Fountaine



Martin Webster

NF, Fountaine's record of service to British Nationalism goes back to 1952, when he formed a group that first used the name 'National Front'. Widely respected as a man of honour and integrity, it was his candidacy in the 1968 by-election at Acton that helped put the NF firmly on the map.

"Indestructable" was the word used by *Guardian* reporter Martin Walker, an inveterate opponent of the NF, to describe National Activities Organiser **Martin Webster**. "Indefatigable" was another. A propagandist of brilliance, his enormous not to say ruthless energy has played a very major part in the success of the National Front throughout its ten year history. The NF owes much also to young men of intellectual talent and dedication such as **Andrew Brons**, responsible for the internal training of the party and who has contributed largely to the present NF growth in Yorkshire, and **Richard Verrall** of NF Head Office, now the Editor of *Spear-*

head. That unique spirit of loyal service to the NF over many years is exemplified especially in such early Directorate members as **Peter Williams**, S.E. London Regional



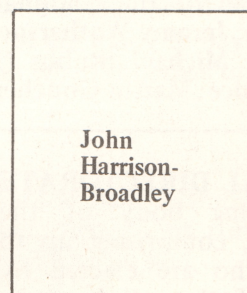
Andrew Brons



Richard Verrall

Organiser, **Blaise Wyndham**, a founder member of the NF and still an active one in his eighties, and **Malcolm Skeggs**, another foundation member of the NF. Active in the League of Empire Loyalists in his teens, he is now the Manager of Nationalist Books.

Held in high regard by all NF members since his first public appearance as candidate in the Hove parliamentary by-election is



John Harrison-Broadley



Sqdn. Ldr. **John Harrison-Broadley**, D.F.C., recently made honorary President of the party.

Many in the NF will remember with affection the party's first full-time Secretary **Kathy Huggett**, who worked tirelessly for long hours at our Palace Chambers H.Q. until 1970. Her counterpart today is H.Q. Secretary **Beryl Mitchell**, undoubtedly the hardest-working Secretary the party has had, coping often until late at night with an enormous volume of work yet always remaining a warm and sunny personality. An important figure in the early days of the party was **Peter McMenemie**, a nationalist

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from the BNP who has not only done a great deal on the art-work side of NF publications but who founded the popular broadsheet *Britain First*. In charge of despatch at NF Head Office for many years has been a great party loyalist, **Bert Wilton**. An active nationalist since 1922 and now in his seventies, he has despatched literally millions of items of literature to Branches throughout the country.

The largest and most successful Branch of the National Front is undoubtedly Leicester, and its magnificent vote in the



Anthony Reed-Herbert



George Wright

1976 May municipal elections is very largely attributable to the work of **Anthony Reed-Herbert**, its talented Organiser.

Much of the progress in Yorkshire is due to Regional Organiser and Directorate member **George Wright**, an indefatigable worker during election campaigns and a real party stalwart. The founding of Huddersfield Branch was the work of **Norman Mear**, another great loyalist and a very generous financial supporter. A brilliant engineer and inventor, he has organised and stood in numerous local elections in which high votes were obtained. A founder member of Huddersfield and its one-time Organiser was the late **Rita Buckley**, for a while a member



Norman Mear



Jim Merrick

of the Directorate and a person genuinely loved by the whole party. A pioneer anti-immigration leader in Bradford has been former Councillor **Jim Merrick**, founder of the British Campaign to Stop Immigration, whose members all later joined the NF. A candidate who has always polled high votes for the NF, he was the organiser of the famous anti-immigration *Open Door* programme on BBC 2. Credit for the recent

development of Leeds Branch goes largely to its dedicated young Organiser, **Brian Spink**.

In Lancashire, the present progress of the region and of Manchester Branch in particular is due to the hard work of **Martin Goucher**, a former BCSI organiser and an active nationalist since his teens. The solid NF presence in Blackburn is thanks chiefly to the city's pioneer anti-immigration



Martin and Alanna Goucher

nationalist, former L.E.L. supporter **Eddie Adamson**, and more recently to hard-line NF loyalist **David Riley**.

The West Midlands owes its present strength as an NF stronghold to a characteristic brand of dedicated and tireless activists. Such, for example, is **Ron Davison**, a founder member with Peter Kane of Wolverhampton Branch. A man who has



Ron Davison

given devoted sacrifice to the party, as have his whole family, he polled the highest NF vote ever obtained in a council by-election in 1970 — 38 per cent. **Rita and Rose Meredith**, foundation members of West Bromwich Branch, also belong to a family of devoted NF activists. Their sterling work on the envelope addressing at the West Bromwich



Rita and Rose Meredith

by-election contributed greatly to the spectacular success of the campaign.

London, of course, has been a stronghold of the NF from the very beginning. The pioneer work in East London was done by **Ron Tear**, a hard-line nationalist since the days of the BNP and still respected in the movement. An early Directorate member, he remained active despite a series of operations. Today, credit for the maintenance of a strong regional organisation in North and East London goes to NF stalwarts **Dave Bruce**, **Robin May** and **Don South**. The real strength of London lies in its strong Branches, branches like Enfield, Hackney, Islington and Tower Hamlets, where Branch Chairman **Frank Berry** has enabled the NF to sink real roots in the community by an active watch on local Council affairs. London strength is ultimately the work of dedicated activists; many have contributed a great deal, but perhaps none more so than **Tom and Mary Matthews**, as well as daughter **Beverley**, of Tower Hamlets. Tireless activists since the early days, the family has been generous not only with their time and



Beverley and Mary Matthews

energy, but also financially. In West London, especially in Harrow and Brent, **Dick Franklin** has proved a dedicated activist over many years and a talented organiser.

A tremendous debt is owed by all in the NF to **Desmond Fenwick** and **Sid Chaney**, who in recent months particularly have proved their talents in the newly formed National Elections Department.

In the West Country, much of the pioneer work was done by **Graham Manning**. Today, the success of Bristol Branch has been largely the work of **Philip Gannaway** and **Ray Dowler**, and in Cheltenham & Gloucester, **Bob Rhodes**. In East Anglia **Bill Fitt**, a foundation NF member from the BNP, has steadily built up the successful and stable Norwich Branch in a difficult rural area. A similar achievement is that of **Jack Swabey**, another foundation member, in Dorchester, whose Branch in the rural south-west regularly contributes to national activities.

All of these, and many, many more whose contribution has been no less important find their pride, not in any roll-call, but in being a part of that great and growing movement of national salvation, the National Front.

JOHN TYNDALL, 42, has led the National Front during the most successful years of its 10 year history. In 1972, following a period of declining party fortunes, he succeeded to the Chairmanship, after which the NF enjoyed its first great period of progress lasting until 1974. Membership more than quadrupled during that time, and over 113,000 votes were won during the October 1974 General Election when the NF fielded 90 candidates.

Regaining the Chairmanship at the beginning of 1976, John Tyndall led the party during a year which proved its most successful so far. Recruitment was the most spectacular ever recorded in a single year, with almost five thousand new members; electorally, the party made a major breakthrough. That year ended with the largest National Front parade ever seen, the traditional march in London on Remembrance Day.

Born in Exeter, John Tyndall entered politics soon after his two-year period of National Service in the Royal Horse Artillery ended in 1954. Profoundly disillusioned with the decline of Britain in the post-war era and the feebleness and betrayal of the main parties, he sought the kind of movement that could once again rally the British nation to recover its greatness. In 1956 he joined the League of Empire Loyalists, progressing through various nationalist organisations until in 1964 he founded the Greater Britain Movement and a journal, *Spearhead*, to support it. He later merged the GBM with other organisations when the National Front was finally formed, on the basis of a plan for nationalist unity of which he was largely the initiator.

John Tyndall first became a member of the National Front's National Directorate in 1968. In 1971 he was appointed Chairman of the Directorate's Policy Department, a post which he has held until the present day. In that capacity he has undoubtedly made the most important contribution to British Nationalist political thought and policy making in the post-war years with such works as *Beyond Capitalism & Socialism*. The first of these contributions was *Six Principles of British Nationalism*, written in 1967, which laid the foundations of much that was to become National Front policy. *Spearhead*, which he founded and of which he was Editor until the beginning of

JOHN TYNDALL

Chairman of the National Front



1976, has also played a major role in the ideological development of British Nationalism, and is now firmly established as the premier Nationalist political journal.

Few would dispute that John Tyndall is the most formidable and gifted orator that Britain has produced since the war, whose speeches have captured the imagination of patriots up and down the country. In one of those speeches, delivered to the Annual Conference of the party in 1976, he expressed that personal belief in Britain's need for new men of leadership and will which has become an indelible part of National Front faith:—

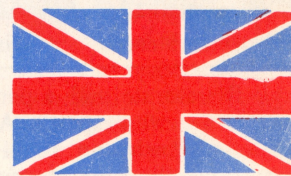
"This country is governable by men who are prepared once again to rally the British people to great goals and great tasks. This country is governable by men who believe in the great destiny of the British nation, who believe in the capacity of the

British people for greatness, who can answer the yearning of all nations and all peoples in times of crisis and chaos — the yearning for men of decision and will. For men who will take command."

The final words may be left to the universally respected founder of our movement and its first leader, A. K. Chesterton. Writing in the July 1972 issue of *Candour* at the time when the Chairmanship of the party had recently been left vacant, he said: "By far the best man in my view is John Tyndall, now fully mature — a sound, upright, sincere man, equable in temperament, cool in judgement, and with the making in him of a very fine leader. Indeed, he will prove himself a great — one would almost say a superhuman — leader should he be able to forge ahead with some of his present associates."

R. V.

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